A CHANGE OF FRONT AT WASHINGTON. THE PRESIDENT RELUCIANTLY DECLARES THE POL-ICY OF CONCILIATION A FAILURE-ORDERS SENT SOUTH TO UNITED STATES MARSHALS-A LARGE

NUMBER OF ARRESTS. President Hayes has said to a reporter for The National Republican that he must reluctantly admit that the policy of conciliation is a failure. The President speaks in severe terms of the frauds and intimidation in the South, and says that the Administration is resolved to use its power to the utmost to punish them. THE TRIBUNE's special dispatches state that orders have been issued to United States officers in the South in pursuance of this decision of the Administration, and the General Press dispatches announce that about thirty arrests were made yesterday in Florida and South Carolina, and others are to be made.

THE PRESIDENT INDIGNANT. HE SAYS THE INTEGRITY OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP HAS BEEN GROSSLY VIOLATED IN THE SOUTH,

AND MUST AND SHALL BE VINDICATED. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The following will appear in The National Republican to-morrow morning: Very naturally, in view of the Democratic conduct of the late campaign in the Southern States, the President has been frequently interviewed by leading Republicans from all sections of the country, and especially from the South. The fact that the Democrats of that section have violated all the pledges made to him to accord to the blacks their rights and privileges of citizenship, and have thereby robbed the Republican party of its due proportion of representation in the next House, has prompted these interviews, the ultimate design being to urge the President to exhaust the legitimate resources of his office in bringing the perpetrators of these great crimes to justice. But the President, in his utterances at these interviews, has carefully and persistently refused to take a partisan view of the situa-

His attention was called yesterday to an editorial paragraph in the morning National Republican announcing that the Southern situation would be earnestly discussed at the regular Cabinet meeting-To this he replied: "That is a mistake; the time for discussion has passed. It is now too late for anything but the most determined and vigorous action. This determination was reached several days ago, and the deliberations of the Cabinet on this subject since then have been comparatively brief, and coufined mainly to the consideration of the duty of the Attorney-General in the premises,"

To these remarks the interviewer replied approvingly, and then asked the President how he accounted for the result of a Solid South in the face of the pledges of fair dealing by leading Southern Democrats ! The President-That question leads directly to

a discussion of what has been latterly termed the Southern policy of the Administration. When that policy was inaugurated it was with an earnest desire to conciliate the Southern leaders, to round off the sharp angles of sectional difference, and to soften the asperities of political strife. No one will deny that the attempt to enforce this policy was most earnestly made, nor that it was carried out with a conscientious desire to accomplish the result for which it had been inaugurated. Of the personal and partisan sacrifices I made in this effort, and of the consequent interruption of certain relations which had previously existed between myself and some of my supporters, I have nothing to say just now. But it appears that the leaders who made these pledges either did not exert themselves to keep them or were unable to do so. In fact, I am reluctantly forced to admit that the experiment was a failure. suffrage for every voter in the South are an impossibility under the existing condition of things.

Interviewer-And the Republican party, except in North Carolina, has thereby been wiped out of existence in the South.

The President-It is not because the Republican party appears as the sufferer in these results that I complain. It is because free suffrage and freedom of political rights have been interfered with, that I am called upon to take cognizance of these disturbances. If the facts were exactly reversed, and if the Republicans had committed these outrages upon the Democrats, my duty would be the same. It will not do for me or for any official before whom these questions may come to treat them otherwise than in a non-partisan way. The partisan press will naturally take a partisan view of the case, and I will be held to account for aiding the Republicans -the "Stalwarts," I mean-in flaunting the bloody shirt, as it is called. Interviewer-Yes; it has been charged that you

are following in the footsteps of your predecessor. The President-Well, I expect that; all that and more. I can't expect to hold the office I do without being kicked and cuffed a little, you know. But for all that, I shall do my duty as the Chief Magistrate of the people, Democrats and Republicans alike; and if in the faithful execution of the laws justice shall demand the punishment of this or that man, whatever his political connections may be, I shall not be deterred by partisan criticism. All I know is that great crimes have been committed, and it is my duty to aid in the punishment of the criminals." Interviewer-And you do not think that the Southern leaders-the Democrats, I mean-who have

promised so often to protect the blacks of the South in the exercise of their rights are responsible for The President-Frankly, I do not. Governor

The President—Frankly, I do not. Governor Hampton, for example, has tried repeatedly to repress the violence which has characterized the campaign in South Carolina, and failed. Such Republicans as Judge Lee and Mr. Rainey, and ex-State Senator Swails, of that State, have advised me of these facts. They say that Hampton cannot control the "Red Shirts," as they call them, and they have repeatedly informed me of speeches he has made deprecating violence in the conduct of the campaign. And it appears that Governor Nichols in Louisiana is earnestly opposed to these proceedings and the same kind of violence in his State.

is state. Interviewer—Then the officers of the Depart-ient of Justice have been instructed to carry out in proceedings already begun against the depre-

dators?
The President—Not only against those who have already been arrested, but against others who will soon be arrested. It is proposed to make a clean sweep of this business and exhaust every legal resource in the execution of justice. The integrity of American citizenship has been grossly violated in widespread localities. It must and shall be vindicated.

Interviewer—Will it be necessary to make any removals or changestamong the District-Attorneys in the Southern States?

The President—I hope not, and believe not; but if

it is discovered that any officer of the class you refer to is not earnestly endeavoring to do his whole duty in the matter, there will be no hesitation in taking proper steps to replace him, and to secure a vigorous prosecution of these cases.

A NEW AND AGGRESSIVE POLICY. ORDERS SENT TO THE MARSHALS IN THE SOUTH TO MAKE ARRESTS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 -The Administration has determined upon a vigorous policy toward the violators of the law in the South, and has decided that every person guilty of violence, intimidation or murder for political purposes shall, if possible, be brought to justice. The Attorney-General has sent detailed written instructions in regard to this matter to the United States District Attorneys in all

the Southern States where violence occurred. He has instructed them to take immediate measure to bring these violators of law to justice, and if the present officers are not able or brave enough to do their duty, other men will be found to take their

on a list of cases showing personal violence, intim idation, etc. The sentiment of the Cabinet was that all such violations of law should be examined with a view to the punishment of the guilty per-

SHARP WORK IN FLORIDA.

AN EFFORT TO DEFEAT A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS-MAN-CANVASSERS ARRESTED IN RETALIATION. Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 12,-Judge Witherspoon, one of the Canvassing Board of Madison County; was arrested last night by a Deputy United States Marshal, on the charge of receiving and destroying one of the precinct returns which gave Bisbee (Rep.) for Congress fifty-seven majority He was brought here and waived examination being held in \$3,000 to appear at the next United States District Court.

Samuel Smith, colored, one of the inspectors in the same county, has been arrested, charged with not doing his duty. He has been committed to jail. A special dispatch to Time Sun and Press from Alachua County says: "The Canvassing Board to-day threw out three precincts-one because the names of voters were written on the tickets, and two because the duplicate precinct returns did not

agree." This action, if sustained, reduces the majority of Bisbee (Rep.), in the county from 550 to 97, and

elects Hull (Dem.) It also elects a Democrat to the Legislature in place of L. G. Dennis. A Deputy Marshal arcested the Canvassing Board this evening, and they are to be taken bepoard this evening, and they are to be taken be-fore the United States Commissioner to morrow. A petition is being circulated in Jacksonville by Re-publicans asking the Supreme Court to convene in special session for the purpose of obtaining a mandamus to compel a recanvass.

ARRESTS IN SOUTH CARCLINA. TWENTY-ONE OFFICERS AND CITIZENS TAKEN BY

UNITED STATES MARSHALS. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.-Three managers of election at one of the Charleston polls were arrested to-day under warrants from the United States Commissioner, for obstructing a deputymarshal in the discharge of his duties at the the recent election, and for refusing to count the ballots publicly. They waved examination and were admitted to bail. Other arrests are expected to-morrow. Eighteen critizens of Orangeburg have been arrested for obstructing United States officers in the discharge of their duties at the election. They gave bail for appearance for trial.

DOCK FEES MISAPPROPRIATED.

THEFTS OF BOOKKEEPER BURNHAM.

HE IS CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING \$15,000 OF THE OF COMMISSIONER DIMOCK-ARREST OF BURN-

The report published exclusively yesterday morning in The TRIBUNE of a defsication in one of the departments of the city government caused much comment yesterday. Among officers in many of the de-partments great incredulity was expressed in regard to THE TRIBUNE'S story, as it was said that in no reil-regulated office could even a small sum of money be stolen without the detection of the thief. In most of the departments, also, little money is disbursed, so that not even the opportunity exists for any dishonesty among clerks or other employes. Inquiry yesterday soon led to the discovery that the defalcation had occurred in the Dock Department, and that funds amounting to \$15,000 had been taken by W. W. Burnham, the bookkeeper of the department. Commissioner Dimock prepared the following statement of the matter, in the form of a letter,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Some weeks since, I discovered that William W. Burnnam, a bookkeeper and cashier in the Dock Department, was a defaulter to the amount of \$15,000. I placed the matter before the president and treasurer. We at one determined that public justice must be satisfied by the arrest and punishment of the defaulter, and that the City Treasury should not suffer by the defalcation. Without the knowledge of Mr. Buraham or any of his friends, we paid into the City Treasury the whole amount of the defalcation. No portion of this money has been reimbursed to us. The The first election of importance held since it was attempted has proved that fair elections with free cra. The condition of the city's accounts, with several parties, rendered it at that time very prejudicial to the city's interests to make the defalcation publie by an immediate arrest of the offender. We therefore, while keeping Mr. Burnham under surveillance, devoted ourselves to hastening in every possiwithout preindice to the city. The matter probably be came public as a result of what we were doing in this direction. The defaulter is now in custody, a warrant charging him with embezzloment. It may be proper to add that Mr. Burnham has occupied the position of bookkeeper and cashier in the Department over since its organization, and that some of our most emment citizens have taken occeasion to speak to the present Comm saloners in terms of the highest commendation of his capacity, fidelity and integrity. The present Commissioners have paid this money for their own satisfaction. We have not done so because we consider ourselves in any way legally liable, or bethe fidelity of our subordinates—for under the existing charter we have no right to remove any of our subordinates, unless cause, under the legal definition of that can be alleged, and after bearing sustained. No private judgment or opinion which we may entertain as to the character and quality of men, and which determines retention of subordinates in every private business, can avail in any public department, under the present law. H. F. DIMOCK.

New-Yor k, Nov. 12, 1878. in answer to the question why the arrest could not have been brought about more quickly, Mr. Dimock said last evening that the receipts of the office came in in peculiar form. They consisted mainly of wharf reuts; and had the arrest been made at once after the discovery of Burnham's dishonesty, a number of persons would have flocked after the discovery of Burnham's dishonesty,
a number of persons would have flocked
to the office and declared that they had paid their whar'
rests to the bookkeeper. There would have been no way
of disproving this. To guard against any such result
collectors were sent out, and all accounts were brought
up to date, so that now the city will lose nothing.

When asked how any man, with proper supervision of superior officers, could misappropriate so large a
sum and yet escape detection. Mr. Danock said that it
was on account of the system of the Department. The
dues come in irregularity; wharf rents were usually
oned in bills quarterly, but frequently the payments

was on account of the system of the Department. The dues come in irregularly; wharf rents were usually paid in bills quarterly, but frequently the payments were delayed and a delinquent list was made out. When money was collected from these delinquents it would be an easy matter to take \$100 from one man's account; then when further collections were made, to credit the previous man with the amount taken, and take the same sum from one of the later delinquents. In this way the peculation might be prolonged indefinitely, with little chance of detec-

Mr. Dimock depied that the books had not been Mr. Dimock denied that the books had not been balanced for several years. He said that they were balanced at the end of each fiscal year. He had made the discovery of the defalcation himself during flurnham complained of diness, and since that time he had only been at the office occasionally. White serving regularly as bookkeeper he had had full charge of receipts and disbursements, and possessed the entire confidence of the Commissioners.

ARREST OF THE DEFAULTER.

Mr. Burnham was arrested yesterday afternoon. A warrant for his arrest and been omained by Commissioner Dimock, who charged him with embezzling funds of the Dock Department to the amount of \$15,000. warrant was given to Superintendent Walling, who sent Detective Adams, of the Police Head who sent Detective Adams, of the Police Head-quarters Detective Squad, to make the arrest. The officer went in a carriage to Mr. Burnham's residence at No. 240 West One-bundred-and-twenty-binth-st, and returned with his prisoner about 5 o'clock. Mr. Burnham had expected the arrest and made no at-tempt to escape. He was placed in a cell on the first flour of the Police Central Office, where he remained all night. The police officials refused to allow any reporters to hold conversation with him. He will be taken to court this

The police officials retraised to allow any reporters to find morning.

Since the establishment of the Dock Department Mr. Since the establishment of the Dock Department Mr. Buruham has been employed as clerk and bookkeeper. Before that time he was a clerk in the Controller's office under Richard Connolly. He owns the large nursery in West One-intudred-and-twenty-ninth-st., near his home, and is said to be in confortable circumstances. He is reported to have been much broken down by dread of arrest and exposure, but neither he nor his relatives prior to his arrest, it is alleged, made any efforts to restore the money taken. Last night, however, his wife, attended by a gentleman, called on Commissioner Dimock and trade a proposition, offering to replace all the funds misappropriated if the Commissioners would withdraw their charge and secure Burnham's release. This was refused, as the Commissioner deciared the restitution of the money would not remedy the evil, since the dity had already been secured by their own contribution.

A FESTIVITY OF VETERANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12,-The Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city celebrated the A general press dispatch says that at the Cabinet conference on Tuesday, all the members of the Cabinet were present.

Several important subjects to be included in the President's message were discussed. An interchange of opinion occurred concerning violation of the election laws, especially in Louisiana, during the recent elections, the United States Attorney for that State having sent twelfth anniversary of the organization of the Pennsylvania Department by a parade and review at the Permanent Exhibition Building to-day. Fully 5,000 persons neut Exhibiti twelfth anniversary of the organization of the PennsylWASHINGTON.

THE REPLY OF LORD SALISBURY. IT IS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH AND IS SUBMITTED TO THE CABINET-IIS TONE FRIENDLY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- The reply of Lord Salisbury to the late dispatches of Secretary Evarts was read in the Cabinet to-day.

It was a brief note, compared with those of Mr. Evarts, and was received by the British Minister by telegraph. It was very friendly in tone, and the impression created by it upon the Cabinet was of au agreeable character. It frankly concedes the strength and justness of Mr. Evarts's position in regard to treaty obligations being superior to the local legislation of one of the English provinces; and Lord Salisbury says in substance that if there has been local legislation local interference which conflicts with the terms of the treaty, these obstacles to the United States receiving its full benefits should, of course, in justice be removed.

As to the second branch of the reply there is con siderable reticence among officials of the State Department, but from the best information which can be obtained, it appears that Lord Salisbury does not admit the force of the second dispatch of Mr.

not admit the force of the second dispatch of Mr. Evarts which relates to the award.

However, the English dispatch places the whole case in such friendly shape, and gives so much salestation to high officials here as to create the general belief that the award will be paid by the 23d inst., and the questions still at issue be left to settlement through friendly correspondence, which alone can follow such a note as that considered to-day.

THE TRADE DOLLAR. DR. LINDERMAN ADVISES ITS CONTINUED COINAGE AS BENEFICIAL TO AMERICAN MERCHANTS AND

EILVER MINURS. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCHA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-The Director of the Mint devotes a considerable portion of his forthcoming annual report to the subject of the trade dollar. He states that wherever they have been introduced in China they have met with a favorable reception, and continue to grow in estimation. He considers it a satisfactorily established fact that the trade dollar has proved beneficial to the Chinese, to the American merchant and to the producer of silver. Since their comage was authorized 35,959,360 trade dollars have been produced and 25,703,950 have been experted, leaving a balance of 10,255,410. Some of these the Chinese have taken home. It is estimated that during the past five years 5,000,000 FUNDS OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT-STATEMENT | have been thus disposed of. Five and a quarter millions are held by California banks, or circulate as money, except 106,000 which have been melted at the mints. The Director says that all efforts to induce the Chinese Government to establish a mint seem to have failed, and that Empire must depend on foreign coins, the use of which has been gradually increasing for several years past. It will be to the advantage of America to supply these coins, so far as she can without detriment to her own money far as she can without detriment to her own money system, and the trade dollar, having obtained a favorable position in China, it would not be advisable to repeal the law authorizing its coinage. Dr. Linderman says that the extent of the silver-producing territory justifies the belief that the American broduction, together with the silver that the trade of this country will naturally command from Mexico and South America, will soon be in excess of any probable demand for our own coinage purposes, and America much look to China presentally for a Mexico and South America, with Mexico and South America, with any probable demand for our own coinage purposes, and America must look to China principally for a and America must look to China principally for a

MR. SPRINGER A SOBERED MAN. HE DISCOURSES UPON PUBLIC AFFAIRS NOW WITH SOME RELUCTANCE, BUT SAYS GUARDEDLY A GOOD THING OR TWO.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 12.—Representative W. M. Springer, of Elinois, has arrived in Washington to renew his investigation into the charges brought against Mr. Seward.

Mr. Springer seems to be a changed man. He is sobered by the result of the late elections. He was one of the most persistent and rabid of the softmoney and "fraud" men on the floor of the House last session. He seems rather disinclined to talk about public matters now, but he has ventured the remark casually that the Greenbackers and the Democrats this Winter will not have anything to say about repealing the Resumption Act. He believes they will join hands for the campaign in 1880, and feels confident that they will act together in the Illinois Legislature to elect a successor to Senator Ogleaby. Nevertheless he reluctantly admits that during the recent contest the Greenbackers in his district turned all their guns against him, and paid little or no attention to the Republican

andidate.

Mr. Springer was asked what the Potter Committee, of which he is a member, will do with regard to the cipher developments against Governor Tiden, Mr. Pelton and the coparceners. To this he replied hastily, as if the subject was not altogether agreeable to him, that the Potter Committee will probably not wish to take any action in the matter.

SHERMAN ON THE SMALL BILLS. HE THINKS THE PUBLIC OUGHT TO HAVE THE OP-TION OF COIN OR PAPER IN THE SMALL DENOM-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-Secretary Sherman, referring to the rumored withdrawal of the one and two dollar United States notes, says:

INATIONS.

two dollar United Sta'es notes, says:

Fully a year ago the same story was started in some paper, and caused an unnatural demand for small bills. The statement was unfounded, other than that having one year's supply of ones and twos on hand, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing stoppe; printing more till that supply could be reduced. No order was issued to the Treasurer to limit the issue of ones and twos, but they were issued to everybody who demanded them. No order has ever been made for their withdrawal. They are issued the other money, whenever required, and any holder of a demand against the United States is ordinarily paid in the denomination of money desired. After the 1st of January, no bills of a less denomination than five dollars can be issued by National banks, and indoubt if the one and two dollar United States notes were withdrawn it would make a place for more silver. I thus, however, that the public at large ought to have the option to take gold, silver or paper of any denomination coinced or printed; this is the best way to secure the largest circulation. If the cale end of life was to wecure the circulation of silver money, it night be forced into circulation by withdrawing the ones and twee, but I do not see why the people should be dealed the use of such notes if they want them, nor way silver money should be made upopular by being forced into circulation to more convenient money.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. STATISTICS OF THE RAILWAY MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878. The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service shows that the number of pieces of mail matter distributed by the postal rallway clerks during the fiscal year was 2,215,080, 650. The number of errors was 626,665, or 1 in 3,540. an improvement over the previous year, when the an improvement over the previous year, when the mis-sent numbered 1 in every 2,500. It is recommended that pay for a certain period should be allowed to the families of all who are killed in the service, and pensions for all injured, in proportion to the extent of their injuries. Hardiy a week passes without some employed being killed or maimed or otherwise injured in railroad accidents, and for this there is no compensation. Recommendation is renewed that a small sum, say \$500, be appropriated for experiment with lights, as it is be coming more and more essential each year that some more improved method of lighting postal cars be adopted. The total number of registered letters and packages mailed during the year was 4,938,804. The amount of fees collected was \$414,999, an increase over the preceding year of \$47,560. The losses during the year ceding year of \$17,000. The bases and gate were less than one-fittieth of 1 per cent of the number of letters and packages transmitted. The Department completed to-day the adjustment of the amounts to be paid the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies for mail service during the regular term of four years from the 1st of July, 1878. The allowance for the Union Pacific will be \$376,000 per annum, and for the Central Pacific \$289,000 per annum, and increase of about \$50,000 a year for each company over the preceding term.

ESQUIMEAUX IDEAS IN UTENSILS. An exceedingly large and valuable collection of the bone, wooden and fur articles used by the Esqui meaux tribes of Alaska in the chase and in domestic life, has recently been received the Smithsonian Institution from Mr. E. Nelson, who has made the largest and most interesting collection ever obtained in that region, by means of the generous cooperation of the Alaska Commercial Company and the United States Signal Service. This collection is now spread out beside the fine gathering of a shollar character made by Mr. L. Kumlein, of the Howgate Expedition, giving the ethnologists an unex-ampled opportunity for studying the two races of Es-quimanx between Greenland and Alaska. WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were

Commodore Shufeldt's resignation as Chief of the Navy Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting takes effect on th

20th inst. Captain Earl Enell-h succeeds him. Commo-core Shufeldt will join the Ticonderoga about Dec. mber 1, at Norfolk, and proceed first to Sieva Leone, by way of the Canary and Madeira Islands, and thence to other portions of Africa, and perhaps to Asia.

It is expected that there will be a full attendance of members of the House Committee on Appropriations at the meeting on the 20th inst. They will hold continuous sessions until the reassembling of Congress. The clerk of the committee has already procured data and estimates of appropriations, which will enable the committee to prepare the Fortification, the Pension, the Indian and the Military Academy bills.

Captain Condon, accommend by a committee of Irish Captain Condon, accommend by a committee of Irish

Captain Condon, accompanied by a committee of Irish American citizens, has called on the President to thank him for the executive influence which secured his release from a British prison, thus restoring him tellifierty. The President remarked that he was happy to see Gaptain Condon, hoped he would soon recover his health, and made particular inquiry about the members of kis family, with whom it seems he was acquainted. Captain Condon also called on the Secretary of State.

GIVING THE LIE TO DR. COWGILL.

A LETTER FROM ANDREW BANKS. HE AFFIRMS THAT HE WENT TO FLORIDA SOLVLY

NEVER SOUGHT TO INFLUENCE DE. COWGILL'S VOTE, NEVER SENT OR RECEIVED A TELEGRAM ABOUT THE ELECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: My attention has been called to the letter of Mr. C. A. Cowgill in your paper of the 9th mst. Mr. Cowgill says that he had a certain interview with me during my visit to Florida in November or December, 1876, when I was there "ostensibly" to Mr. Cowgill knows that I was in Florida solely in regard to the sale of lands for which I had long been in negotiation, and had gone to Fiorida on this occasion at his personal suggestion, as indicated by the following letters, the originals of which are in my possession :

the following letters, the originals of which are in my possession:

TALLAHASSE, Oct. 9, 1876.
STATE OF FLORIDA, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
DEAR SIR: I returned here on Saturday, as I articipated, and Mr. Rogan left yesterday for New-York, taking with him the deed properly executed. He will see General L, and Mr. Hayes. I hope you may effect the safe through the gentlemen now in Europe. I find the weather here pleasant chough, not too warm, and the city and country healthy. I hope that you will carry out your plan of visiting Florida next Winter. You will find me in Tallahasse until middle of February. C. A. COWGILLS STATE OF FLORIDA, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE HON. ANDREW BANKS.
SIX: The political situation has been so engrossing that the trustees and no meeting until to-day, after the receipt of your dispatch, and as my telegram informed you they deeded not to extend the time of consummation of sale beyond December I, as they did not wish to possibly embarrass their successors by any old unfulfilled contract. Mr. Engan, when delivering the deed to Drexel for transmission to Eugland, gave directions that the sale might be made as late as December I, and our action to-day confirms his action. If you do not sell by that time, I would suggest that you contains the middle of January and see the new Governor (at present unknown) and trustees, and get a new contract, of which I snould suppose there would not be any reasonable doubt. I regret that Mr. N. was compelled to denay his action till so late a period.
Hopfing to see you if you come, and promising you all information and assistance in the future, I am, yours truly.

The "General L." referred to is General Wm. H.

The "General L." referred to is General Wm. H.

Ludlow, of New-York, and the Mr. Hayes referred to is General Hayes, of New-York, whose business is connected with the sale of public lands. On the strength of these letters, and not being able to consummate the sale by December 1, I went to Florida in order to get an extension of the time; I had no other business during my stay. While I was in Florida I never was introduced to, nor did I know any of the gentlemen visiting that State in regard to the Electoral count, nor was I ever present even at the Democratic headquarters; nor did send or receive a single telegram, in cipher or otherwise, upon the subject of the election. In my conversations with Mr. Cowgill about future business transactions, I said to him that he knew that Tilden had carried Florida, and that if the State was under the control of the truly elected officials, confidence being restored, there would be no difficulty in getting all the money which was necessary to establish a bank in Jacksonville, but this had no reference in the smallest degree to his vote in reference to the count. I most positively deny that I ever said one word to Mr. Cowgill about his being rewarded with office or money for his vote. It is a miserable contortion of one of many conversations of a business character growing out of his connection with the sale of the lands above referred to, about which I have visited Florida on three different occasions. It is to me inconcervable how Mr. Cowgill at this late day could so contort my conversation with him as to furnish a chean advertisement of his political virtue. Whenever a competent tribunal shall investigate this matter it will give me pleasure to confront Mr. Cowgiil, and under outh to show how mean a thing be has done in his attempt to connect me with an assault upon his offi-

cial integrity. Respectfully yours, ANDREW BANKS. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1878.

THE PROMOTION OF COMMERCE.

NEARLY EVERY CITY IN THE COUNTRY REPRE-SENTED AT THE CHICAGO MEETING-THE OFFI-CERS OF THE CONVENTION AND THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 .- The Convention held for the purpose of extending American commerce met at Farwell Hall at noon to-day. Over 300 delegates were present, and nearly every city in the Union was reprented. The largest delegations were from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Burlington and Chieago. The Mexican Minister and a number of Congressmen were also in attendance. Secretary of State Harlow made a welcoming address,

and Mr. Emory A. Storrs made a speech of some length. A Committee on Organization, eighteen in number, was then appointed. Mr. Henry Watterson, being loudly called for, made a

brief address. The Committee on Organization made the following

The Committee on Organization made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

President—Geo. W. Morris, Kentucky.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. Windom, Minnesota: George W. Jones, Iowa: Silas Bent, Missouri; Marshali O. Roberts, New York: Bank McKane. Olno; Wm. H. Stephens, Colorado: John Conden, Pennsylvania: Frankhu Sannders, Indiana: Hamilton Pope, Kentucky: John Gasper, Arlzona: W. F. Bearsley, North Carolina: Hezekiah Kelly, Connectient: C. C. Coffin, Massachusetts; Geo. H. Harlow, Illinois: Lowis Wilson, Kansas; S. P. Merrill, Wisconsin; Daniel Felscuheld, California: Janes Park, Jr., Pennsylvania; N. H. Coffinger, Louisania; R. Saunders, Mississippi; R. W. Farnace, Elisworth, Michigan; J. D. Fethelsen, Wasnington, D. C.; and B. B. Douglass, Virginia.

Seerdaries—J. N. Rickman, Chicago: John Cahill, Missouri, and Franklin E. Finker, New-York. sourl, and Franklin E. Finker, New-York.

Mr. Morris, on taking the chair, briefly thanked the

Extended debate ensued regarding the method of vot-Extended debate ensued regarding the method of voting in the convention, but no decision was arrived at.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the various State delegates: Massachusetts, C. C. Cofin: Colorado, C. C. Bates, New-Jersey, A. G. Parwin; Kanssa, G. T. Anthony; Teunessee, J. C. Birch; Ohio, C. W. Rowland; Michigan, J. D. Gibert; Lowa, A. G. Adams; Louishan, Cyrus Bussey; Hilmots, D. H. Mason; Indiana, Green Smith; California, David Felsenheld; Missouri, J. M. Krum; Pennsylvania, Cyrus Elder; Washington, D. C., John Popel Hodnett; Artzona, J. J. Casper; North Carolina, W. F. Bearsley; Kenzucky, J. B. Bowman; Wisconsin, S. T. Morrill.

A number of resolutions of divers character were introduced and referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

ADULTERATION OF SUGARS. REPORTS OF STARTLING DISCOVERIES BY TREASURY

AGENTS.

The sugar trade was unusually excited yes-terday over reports that Special Treasury Agents had made some startling discoveries of fraud in sugar for export. The agents were unusually reticent on the subject, stating that they were not yet pre pared to make public the results of their investigations It was stated that a large refining firm had received back from the West a few days ago a cargo of 500 barrels of refined sugars which were pronounced unsalable, and that samples which had been analyzed showed the and that samples which had been analyzed showed take presence of much muriatic acid, tin and glucose. It was also stated that a New-York merchant purchased a large quantity of refined sugars last week for export to Canada, and that when he called upon the refiners for the drawback certificate it was refused. The merchant, it is said, had the sugars analyzed and found them adulterated. It was also rumored yesterday, and generally believed, that several refineries would soon stop the work of refining, it being found unprofitable without the use of artificial processes of manufacture.

FIRES IN MICHIGAN. DETROIT, Nov. 12 .- A fire at East Saginaw

to-day destroyed R. Boyd & Co.'s warehouse filled with hay, grain, oli and provisions. Loss, \$12,000; insured for \$5,000. Wilson, Luther & Wilson's sawmili at Belding, Mich., was burned to-day. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$1,000. The Big Rapids Manufacturing Company's aw and shingle mill at Big Rapids, Mich., was also detroyed. Loss, \$50,000; uninsured.

Continued from First Page.

as becoming more prosperous now f General Butler-I have not seen the evidence of it. Reporter-Isu't the foreign trade balance an evidence of it?

General Butter-By no means. That can't go on always, because the moment we become more prosperons, so that our people can buy what they want, then the balance will turn the other way. It is not a sign of prosperity when people cannot buy what they want. It is a sign of adversity, and the reason why our imports are so small is that our people are not able to get what they want. Men are economizing and putting aside what they want and what they would use if they could get it.

Reporter-Do you not think this is explained by our producing those things at home?

General Butler-We have for many years pro duced all the necessaries of life IN REGARD TO THE SALE OF LANDS-HE but men have not been contented until now with the necessaries of life. Now they have to be contented without them. This is it. You ask me if the country is not returning to prosperity. I see no signs of it. Real estate is not any higher. I do not see any increase of manufactures. I see a decrease of marriages and a decrease of the birth-rate in my own State. A less proportion of children are born and a less proportion of men go into wedlock, and attend to some business before the State authorities. that is the surest test of the prosperity of a country. But let this resumption matter fail, and the question of business pros perity will be tested very shortly. Mills are shutting down with us, and wages are being reduced. If there is any very great increase of shipping in New-York, or if the signs "to let" are not quite as numerous on Broadway, I am not aware of

Reporter-Is there not a less percentage of failures ! General Butler-Because men cannot get dis-

charges. When the bankrupt law was in existence, a man could get a discharge if he failed, but now he cannot. There is no way the creditor to cause the failure for of the debtor, and there is no way for the debtor to gain anything by failing. But the percentage of people who commit suicide and ent throats because of business depression keeps up, I notice. I would advise THE TRIB-UNE to make a list of the announcements of that sort for the last six months or a year, and see how the percentage runs. It might give an amusement for some of their reporters now, since they have got through deciphering those dispatches. DENYING THAT THE TRIBUNE HAD THE CIPHER ORIGINALS.

Reporter-What do you think of those cipher dis-

General Butler-I don't know whether they were properly deciphered or not. I do know that THE TRIBUNE has not got the dispatches which it has claimed to decipher. It may have copies, but I do not know that it has. I do know it has not got all the originals. Reporter-Where are they?

General Butler-They are in perfectly safe keepng. I know THE TRIBUNE has not got them; and that part of this interview it won't publish, either ?" Reporter-1 see it stated that you have possession of a lot of dispatches which the Republicans sent. Is that so? General Butler-I am not bound to answer every-

thing you see in the papers. Reporter-Mr. Shupe, Editor of The Advocate, said in an interview the other day that you spent \$250,-000 in the Massachusetts election. Did he say that by authority?

General Butler-Not by my authority. WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS TO REGAIN PROS-

PERILY. Reporter-Well, to return to the prosperity of the country, what do you think the needs are for prosperity-anything besides a sufficient currency? General Butler-Yes. There are plenty of needs. Tue question of currency must be so adjusted that men will know that everything they buy and every enterprise they start will not be on a falling market, as it has been for years past. They must know that values will be enhanced in the future, instead of diminished, or else they won't undertake to deal in any property. They must know that in the future the volume of money will be increased to meet the wants of the people, or else they won't go into any enterprises. There must also be some means devised by which the income received from bends, whether United States or other, shall not escape taxation. Otherwi e all property will seek investment of that form in order to escape taxation, and not go into business where it would be open to taxation. Then it is the paramount duty of the United States to afford instant temporary relief to the laboring man by pushing all its public works, which they find it necessary and proper to construct, with the utmost vigor. and then provide in the future for the means of settling the workingmen upon the Western lands and getting them out of the cities, so as to give room for all to work that are left. When those

Reporter-Mr. Seymour says we need to change our navigation laws and to seek new markets abroad. Is that your view?

things are done we shall have good times, provided

we get sufficiently scorched by the failure of the

resumption experiment not to burn our fingers with

General Butler-Seeking foreign markets for our manufactured goods is putting our labor upon equal footing with foreign labor as to wages. I should not look upon that as a great sign of prosperity. I should prefer that in some way the condition of our laboring men should be improved above the condition of foreign labor, and then they could consume our products here because they would have something to pay for them, which they have not now, and therefore we have to seek mar-

kets abroad. Reporter-What do you think about the change in our navigation laws?

General Butler-I have always advocated a discriminating duty in favor of American bottoms. Our fathers built up American commerce, and it was destroyed, not by any act of Congress, but by the folly of the stupid people we sent out as foreign ministers, each of whom thought he must make a treaty so as to immortalize himself; and so each treaty cut into our navigation laws until they are substantially abrogated.

THE FISHERIES AND SOUTHERN QUESTIONS. Reporter-What do you think of the present phase of the fishery question? General Butler-I never had but one opinion upon

the surrender of our rights by the Treaty of Washington in the fisheries down to the award. The whole performance in my judgment has been a series of the most outrageous and egregious blanders on the part of our people, giving way at every point and toadying to Great Britain, and now we are saddled with an award of \$5,500,000 for the privilege of catching the fish swimming in the sea within three miles of the coast for twelve years; and the colonial dependencies of Great Britain now claim the power to deprive us even of that, by making local laws that we shall fish only by such methods, in such manner and where their local laws will permit us. notwithstanding the treaty for which we pay so

* DEAR GENERAL: If you know enough about these originals to be so cock sure that THE TRIBUNE does not have them, you know enough to be equally sure as to who does have them. Your declaration of that knowledge is an assumption of responsibility. You are a member of the Potter Committee, charged with the duty of investigating frauds in the late Presidential election. By the above declaration you assume the responsibility for the production of the originals of these cipher dispatches before that committee. You are a very clever man, General, as we have

often had occasion to say, and even if you do make a mistake about THE TRIBUNE's not publishing this part of your interview, you frequently hit things exactly right. You had 'better examine, however, the fac-similes of certain dispatches, cipher and otherwise, which we take this opportunity to print in other columns this morning,-[Ed. TRIBUNE,

A TALK WITH B. F. BUTLER. dearly. It is really to me a green spot in the dreary waste of the Administration. so far as it has gone, that Mr. Evarts stands up so firmly and energetically, and apparently, so far as I can judge, in such a statesmanlike manner against these encronchments of the colonies, and against the payment of the award until all matters are set

Reporter-Returning to the Southern question do you think there is any hope of breaking up the Solid South in politics? General Butler-Not in favor of the Republican

party, so they will get any advantage. Hayes sold out all that for the sake of getting counted in, and that has gone. Reporter-Is there any chance of breaking it up

in favor of the Greenback party ? General Butler-About that we cannot tell. As

the Greenback party has elected six Representatives in Congress from the South and the Republican party has only elected one, I think our chances look as hopeful as the Republican chances, so far as we have gone. Reporter-Is there anything you have to say or

want to say in reply to Collector Beard's attack on you, published Sunday morning?

General Butler-Oh, no. He is simply a bankrupt slop-shop clothes dealer, who has failed twice, and paid 30 cents on the dollar, and was p cked up by Hayes and put into the Collectorship of Boston. He is of no consequence. He is like the fly in the piece of amber. Such flies are common enough; the only wonder is how the devil that one ever got there.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1 a. m .- The pressure is highest in the West Gulf Scates, high and rising in the extreme Northwest, and lowest in the Guif of St Lawrence. Generally light rain bas fallen east of the Mississippi River. The temperature has failed in the Atlantic Const. States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region, and has fisen in Missouri, Iowa and the Upper Lake region. Clear or partly weather prevails except in the Lake region. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Northwest and South Atlantic States; northerly in the Guif States; elsewhere they are westerly.

For New-England, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, higher pressure.

For the Middle Atanite States, clear weather, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

The temperature will remain above freezing in the canal region.

Indications.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS HOURS: Morning. Night.

The diagram shows the narometrical rationals in this city by benines inches. The prepulicular lines give direstons of time for the it nearly preceding include. The tregular white line represents the seculations of the mercury during times hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Nov. 13, 1 a. m.-The barometer fell with the light rains yesterday morning, but rose steadily with the partly cloudy weather of the remainder of the cay. The temperature was higher than on Monday. The amount of moisture in the air has been increased stability. slightly.

Cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather may be expected in this city and vicinity to day.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE COURTS

The Bar Association met last night, and ex-Judge Bosworth read a memorial on the late Judge Allen, of the Court of Appeals Charles Price asked the Judiciary Committee to make a report on the resolution adopted June 11 requesting that committee to consider the practicability of consolidating into one tribunal the District or Civil consolidating into one tribunal the District or Civil Justices and the Marine Court of the City of New-York. Mr. Price said that the District Courts saily needed reformation. There were many complaints undo against them. One of the indgres in these courts was under a quast indictment. They ought to be superseded by courts which would not more in the interest of the people. In conclusion he moved that the Judiciary Committee be called upon to report immediately. The motion was adopted. An amendment to the constitution providing that the Association should only meet in March, May, October and December, was passed by a vote of 70 to 2.

Angelt's Turkish, Roman and Electric Baths, 61 Lexing ten-ave, are the very highest perfection of bathing. Buy an night Ladles, day and evening. Excellent hotel accommodations

A Brooklyn man deposited \$500 with Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, 12 Wail-at., New-Yors, as margin on 160 shares St. Pani Raitrond stock. The stock was disposed of six weeks afterward, reduining \$2,400 profit. Their Weekly Financial Report is sent free.

The lity is as white as snow,
The rose is as the crimson red:
But neither can surpass in glow
The color or the brightness shed
By the sweet ips and teeth allied
That NOZODONY has purified.

Manger's "Pointer" Playing Cards.

COWDREY-HAUTEN-In New-York, November 12, 1878, by the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, Frederick Cowdrey to Effic A. Smith, daughter of John Van Hanten, of Waterloo, N. Y. GUERNSEY-GILES-On Phurslay, November 7, at the First New Jerusalem Church of Philadelphia, by the Rev. Chann-cey Giles. H. William Guernsey to Lucy Pomeroy, daughter of the officiating minister, all of Philadelphia. KNICKERBOCKER-CANNING-At Stockbridge, Mass, November 7, by the Rey, Llewellyn Frait, Dr. George S. Knickerbocker to Isabel, daughter of Joseph C, and Cernella W. Canuling.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

BANCKER—On Tuescay, November 12, Captain Abraham Bancker, in the 80th year of his age. Relatives and triends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 8, 132 Concord st., Brooklyn, on Thurs-day, November 14, at 20'clock in the afternoon. BRIGGS-On Monday, November 11, Sarah Mead, wife of Alasson T. Briggs, csq. Functal services on Westnesday, 18th mat, at 5 p. m., from the restionce of her son, Professor C. A. Briggs, 150 East

45th-st. Reintree and friends are respectfully invited to attend. EDWARDS—At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 12th inst., Frances, only daughter of the late Charles Howard Edwards. IRWIN-On November 12, 1878, Andrew Irwin, in the 81st

HWHN.-On November 1s, 1810, santhar year of his age.
Funeral services at the Pre-byterian Church corner 14th-st. and 2d-ave, on Thursday, November 14, at 1 o'clock.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
Orange County papers please copy.
MARSHALL.-At Pittsburg, Pepn. on Monday, November 11, Waiter P. Marshall.
Time of interment, at Woodbury, Coun., will be noticed here-

SATTERTHWAITE-On Tuesday, November 12, at his resi-ATTERTH WAITE—On TRESSRY, Accounter 12, as ins reac-conce on the Passais Bayer, near Franklin. N. J., Thomas W. Satt-rthwaite, in the 82d year of his age. Friends of the family for invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church. Franklin, on Thursday, the 14th tust., at 11:30, or on the arrival of the 11:30 train from Chambers-at, at SHIL'S Sattion. Newark branch of the Eric Hailway. at Shift's Station, Newars orange of the Fall datasay, WINANS-At Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesnay, November 12, Ja-cob C. Winans, in the 67th year of his age. Faneral notice in te-morrow's papers.

On exhibition how at Chulon Hab, until THURSDAY and following eventures, the SUPE/SB LIBRARY SELECTED BY THE LATE E. DELAPTELD SMITH.

A remarkable collection of books of the best chittons of standard literature, English and American,

The equal of which has not been offered by auction for many years; the whole in a superb condition, elegantly bound by Bedford, Riviere, Mansell, Lewis, Hayday, Matthews, &c., &c. Keating's Cough Lozenges are recommended by the tac-

alty for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchits, &c. They contain or preparation thereof.

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E. FOUGERA & Co., New-York, Agents. Nervous Exhanstion.—A modical essay comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kaha's Museum of Austomy, New-York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical dechibity, being the result of 20 years experience. By mail, 25c. currency, or postage stamps. Address Secretary, KAHN's Museum, 688 Broatway, New York.

pericince. By mail, Jos. correctory, or posting sample. Actually Secretary, KAHN'S Museum, 688 Broatway, New York.

Post Office Votice.—The foreign mails or the week earlier SATURDAY. November 16, 1878, will close at falls office on TUESDAY, at 470 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Algoria, via Queenstown; co WEDNESDAY, are correspondence for France to be forwarded, and the section of the Section

Special Notices. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Agetioneers. THE E. DELAFIELD SMITH LIBRARY.